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Book's Corner.



For the Post.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Th' Eternal Son of God is of a Virgin born,
While angels watch his nod, and heed the babe
forlorn;
Called by the angel's voice, the shepherds haste
to greet
Their Savior, and rejoice to kiss the Infant's feet.
Conducted by a star, wise kings their treasures bring,
As homage from afar, to their sweet infant king,
How lovely! O, how fair they find that babe divine!
Oh! let us go there, nor at his lot repine.
The Lord of all, th' immense becomes a little child;
His home is heaven, yet thence he comes to be exiled.
Poor infant! Though enriched with all that's rich in heav'n,
He's poor because He wished that all to us be given.
Sea now the Lord of lords, whom heav'n and earth obey,
Obey's His creature's words, to teach submission's way.
Meek child! the proud, the great, are little in His eyes
While in His humble state so mild on strew He lies.
O, ravishing delight of saints in heav'n and earth!
Sad and forlorn by night, thou weepst at thy birth
O Word of God! Thy word made all things out of nought:
Cannot thy speech beheld, till by thy creatures taught?
Thy silence is thy speech; and, oh! how eloquent,
Proud boasting man to teach in silence to repeat!
By silence dost thou preach—by weakness strengthen me—
By poverty enrich—by bondage set me free,
Poor sinner, dost thy ask why Christ is lowly born?
Then be thy grateful task to meditate and learn
Sinner, thy Saviour's pain is penance for thy sin.
His losses are thy gain, borne but to make thee win.
His sorrows bring thy joy; to make thee rich,
He's poor;
His griefs thy griefs destroy, till grief is felt no more.
While weeping o'er thy ills, he seeks to dry thy tears.
While care his bosom thrills, he seeks to soothe thy cares.
While humble'd for thy pride, and weak to give thy strength,
He journeys by thy side to lead thee home at length.
Dear Mother of our Lord!
Teach us to love thy Son,
And keep His holy word,
Until our race is run.
CALVARY, Feb. 1855.

Select Tales.

Lead us not into Temptation.

AN AFFECTING COURT INCIDENT.

Law, though framed for the protection of society, often admits of a construction adverse to the designs of its legislators; and in its application, frequently defeats the object which it was intended to sustain. We have, however, numerous instances wherein honest juries have given verdicts conformable to the promptings of justice; and, happily, when such decisions have not been too widely different from the expressed rule, they have escaped from the appeal.

We take pleasure in relating an incident which greatly enlisted our sympathies, held us spell-bound by its interest, and finally made our hearts leap with joy at its happy termination.

In the spring of 184—we chanced to be spending a few days in a beautiful inland town, in Pennsylvania. It was court week, and to relieve us somewhat from the monotonous incidents of village life, we stepped into the room where the court had convened.

Among the prisoners in the box, we saw a lad but ten years of age, whose sad and pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly out of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded.

Close by the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a tearful woman, whose anxious glance from the judge to the boy, left us no room to doubt that it was his mother. We turned with sadness from the scene to enquire of the offence of the prisoner, and learned he was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found that our heart was not the only one in which sympathy for the lad existed. How we pitied him! The bright smile had vanished from his face, and now it more expressed the cares of the aged. His young sister—a bright-eyed girl—had gained admission to his side, and cheered him with whisperings of hope. But that sweet voice, which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the grief his shame had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circumstances of the loss, the extent of which was a dime—no more!

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly, and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it, for a purpose of what he called

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 3,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1855.

NO. 22.

Miscellany.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The California State Prison Outbreak.

DERPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN MINERS AND ROBBERS IN CALIFORNIA.—*(The Mountain Democrat, (Placerville,) claims in an extra account of a fearful and bloody encounter between three miners and eleven robbers, near Rock Canon, some forty miles from Placerville.)* It is an account that seems almost incredible, but it is signed by twelve men who represent themselves as having sat on a corner's jury upon the bodies of the state; and three of them say they were eyewitnesses of the fight from a distance, being hunting upon a neighboring hill. The account is, in substance, that three miners, James C. McDonald, of Alabama, Dr. Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, and Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Carolina, were traveling on foot and within a mile of a large camp of miners, when they were fired upon by a band of eleven robbers who arose from ambush near the trail. McDonald was killed or the first fire. Davis and Sparks returned the fire with their revolvers, but after Sparks had fired twice he fell severely wounded. Davis, who is described as a large man, and seems to be a man of great courage and self-possession, and skilled with weapons, maintained the fight single-handed, killing a robber at every shot of his revolver, until both parties had exhausted their shots.

Four of the robbers—all that survived—were charged upon him with their knives.

He stood firm until they got within about four steps of him, and then sprung upon them with a large bowie knife, warded off their blows, mortally wounded three of them, and slightly wounded and disarmed the fourth.

The account states that seven of the robbers were shot through the head, and that Capt. Davis had nineteen bullet holes through his hat and eleven through his coat and shirt, but that he received only two slight flesh wounds.—

"He forgets where he is. Thinking to take hold of some ponderous law book, he has made a mistake and got the Bible."

The remark made the young attorney flush with anger, and turning his flashing eye upon the audience, he convinces them it was no mistake, saying:

"Justice wants no other book."

His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober judge on the bench.

The Bible was opened, and every eye was upon him, as he quietly but leisurely turned over the leaves. Amidst a breathless silence he read the jury this sentence:

"Lead us not into temptation."

We felt our heart throb at the sound of these words. The audience looked at each other without speaking—the jury mutely exchanged glances, as the appropriate quotation carried the moral to their hearts.

Then followed an address, which, for its pathetic eloquence, we have never heard excelled. Its influence was like magic. We saw the guilty accusers leave the room in fear of personal violence.

The prisoner looked hopeful—the monitor smiled again—and, before its conclusion, there was not an eye in the courtroom that was not moist. The speech, affecting to that degree which caused tears, held its hearers spell-bound.

The little time that was necessary to transpire before the verdict of the jury could be learned, was a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when their whispered consultation ceased, and those happy words, *Not Guilty*, came from the foreman, they passed like a thrill of electricity from lip to lip—the austere dignity of the court was forgotten, and not a voice was there but joined in the acclamation that basified the lad's release.

The young lawyer's first plea was a successful one. He was soon a favorite, and now represents his district in Congress.

The lad has never ceased his grateful remembrances—and we, by the affecting scene attempted to be described, have often led to think how manifold greater is the crime of the tempter than of the tempted.

Violetta and Allendorf.

A ONE HORSE NOVEL.

FANNY FERN DAOURRETTED.—She is full 40, is Fanny. Sports curls like a girl of 17. They are auburn—poetically so, Has a keen, flashing eye. Nose between Grecian and Roman—rather thin and rather good looking. Cheeks with a good deal, (quite too much) coloring—comes of rouge. Bad taste, but no business of ours. Lips well turned, and indicative of firmness rather than of sugar. Chin handsomely chiseled. Whole countenance betokens a woman of spirit and high nature generally. Form fine chest a model; not surpassed. Carriage graceful and stately. Rather tall and emphatically gentle. Pretty feet. Ankles to match. Hand small. Likes to show it. Dresses in the cut and dash school. Fond of ribbons, laces, and millinery etc., etc., generally. Talks rapidly. Is witty and brilliant—cutting and lascivious. Proud as Lucifer. Fond of fun. Hates most of her relations. Treats her father and Nat. almost brutally. Has three as pretty girls as ever wore curls. Is proud of them, and justly. Is heartless. Is a flirt. Lives in clover. Is worth \$20,000. Got it by pen and ink. When passing the streets, takes eight eyes out of ten. On the whole—wonderful woman is Fanny.—Boston Dispatch.

One editor observes that "it is a solemn thing to be married," to which another responds that "it is a great deal more solemn not to be!" Matrimony must be a solemn subject to contemplate, if both these opinions are correct.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit.

I Always Pay the Cash.

A good anecdote illustrative of the benevolent official which striking impressions made in early youth sometimes gives to the habits of later life, was told in our hearing the other day, by one for many years a resident of this community, with the reputation of being among its most shrewd and successful business men; and who had no suspicion that the little narrative, which he related for private entertainment merely, would ever be embodied in a newspaper paragraph.

"My father," he said, "was a hard-working farmer of strict integrity, striving by industry and economy to bring up and educate a large family of sons and daughters in comfort and respectability. He lived on what was then almost the frontier of civilization, at a time when 'stores' were few, broad-cloths high, home-spun the prevailing wear, and the purchase of a new suit of clothes one of the important events in a man's life—to be carefully deliberated upon previous to the occurrence, and referred to as an epoch ever afterwards."

"I," he continued, "had just completed my eighteenth year—a period at which my father had promised, in consideration of my industry for the twelve months preceding, to give me an entire new 'rig' of 'store' clothes' from head to foot. A happy boy I was, I, as on the Saturday morning following my eighteenth birthday, the old grey mare was carrying me slowly but surely through the fifteen miles of almost featureless March land between my father's house and the store on the first point above on the Contra Costa side. The guards landed some tea minutes after, when a running fight ensued for several miles. A few of the prisoners were killed and several badly wounded. The guard continued to follow them all night, and were still in hot pursuit yesterday. Capt. Estes, of the guard, states that the prisoners, in attempting to escape seized on Capt. Pullum, 1st Assistant Captain of the Guard, and took him into the vessel with them, in order to prevent the guard from firing. This did not however, have the desired effect, for the guard, some of whom are the best marksmen in the State, selected their men and made terrible havoc. Capt. Pullum was shot through the hand and arm before he would ask the guard to cease their fire, when his request was complied with. He went to Contra Costa with them and left, where he still remains severely wounded."

After the convicts landed at Contra Costa, they were vigorously attacked by the guard, who continued to fire upon them without mercy. To avoid the united fire of the guard, they separated, and a portion of them proceeded northwards to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from Martinez, while another portion fled southwards, towards Oakland. The Sheriff of Contra Costa has started with a large posse of armed citizens in pursuit of the desperadoes near Martinez. The Sheriff and citizens of Alameda are also actively engaged in the search for those who came down the coast. The wretches derive no quarters and should receive none.

Before daylight yesterday morning, twelve of the convicts, on horseback, all well armed with knives, galloped down to the beach about four miles north of Oakland, and hastily dismounting, proceeded

to take possession of a small trading schooner lying at a temporary landing place near by. No one was on board the schooner except the master, who was suddenly awoken, and before he could comprehend the meaning of the disturbance, the guard arrived.

The whole gang then went to work, and threw overboard the freight of the schooner, consisting of about four tons of wheat, belonging to Dr. Chamblin. Having accomplished

what they let go their fastenings, and stood up the Bay in the direction of San Jose. Several of the fugitives, the captain says, appeared to be severely wounded.

A Chilean, who reached Oakland about day-break, states that he encountered the convicts a few miles from the beach, and that they compelled him under pain of death, to conduct them to the spot where they took the schooner. Many of the fugitives have obtained arms by plundering the ranchos in their flight, and will probably make a desperate resistance.—Officers have been despatched to the neighborhood of Alviso to intercept those in the schooner. Should they land on either side of the Bay, they will find the citizens at all points aroused and prepared to give them a warm reception.

When a man comes home and tries to bolt the door with a sweet potato, pokes the fire with the spout of a coffee pot, attempts to wind up the clock with his boot jack, tries to cut kindling for his morning's fire with an ivory paper knife, takes a cold boiled potatoe in his hand to light him to bed, and prefers to sleep in his boots and hat, you may reasonably infer that he has been making the acquaintance of some very friendly people.

Swedes' landlady caught a mouse in the china cream pitcher. Swedes advised her to send it to the county fair for exhibition. How would it be classed? inquired the landlady. "Cocheted in China," course," he replied.

A Good Extract.

The following beautiful tribute to woman, was written several years ago, by a contributor, I believe, to the Saturday Post. It occurs in a tale of touching interest, entitled "The Broken Heart." Its author, Dr. F. J. Stratton, now, or at least was several years since, a resident of Ohio, contributed in years past, many beautiful things to American Literature, over the non-deplume of RASSEL.

"Oh! the priceless value of the love of a true woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious! Tides and boners cannot upon the heart so such a serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude with corrodine care gather thick around, and even the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton finger, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but strengthens its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress, it follows the prisoner into his dark cell and sweetens the horrid morsel that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of a loved one, is soft to the weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion administered by the same hand loses half its bitterness. The pillow carfully adjusted by her, brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement revives the sinking spirit. It would almost seem that God, composing woman's first great frailty, had planted this jewel in her breast, whose heaven-like influences should cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance of the Fall, by building up in his heart another Eden, where perennial flowers forever bloom, and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains."

Curious Facts in Human Life.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,000. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about thirty-three years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one half before reaching seventeen; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only 1 reaches 100 years of life; to every 100, only 6 reach the age of 65; and not more than 1 in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 44,824 every day; 3,752 every hour; and 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor, previous to being fifty years of age, than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 100 individuals. Marriages are most frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequently by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-third the population.

SAGACITY OF AN ELEPHANT.—We passed an elephant working on a road, and it was most interesting to watch the half-reasoning brute; he was tearing out large roots from the ground, by means of a hook and chain fastened round his neck with a species of collar. He pulled like a man, or rather like a number of men, with a succession of steady hauls, throwing his whole weight into it, and almost going down on his knees, turning round every now and then to see what progress he was making. Really, the instinct displayed by the elephant in its domestic state is little short of reason in its fullest sense. There is no doubt they do think, and also act upon experience and memory, and their capacity seems to increase in an extraordinary degree from their intercourse with man. The remarkable nice and trouble they take in squaring and arranging the blocks of hewn stone when building a bridge, is incredible, unless seen: they place them with as much skill as any mason, and will return two or three times to give the finishing touches, when they think the work is not quite perfect. They retire a few yards and consider what they have effected, and you almost fancy you can detect them turning their sagacious old noddies on one side, and shutting one eye in a knowing manner, to detect any irregularities in the arrangement.—*The Bungalow and the Tent*, by E. Sullivan.

A western "pot" gets off the following explanatory of a steamboat explosion:

"The engine groaned,
The wheels did creak,
The steamer did whistle,
And the boiler did leak.
The boiler was examined,
They found it was rusted,
And all on a sudden
The old thing burst."



Mr. Fogle, the gentleman who was burnt out of house and home a few weeks ago, has, by this time, fixed up a comfortable house for the reception of his family. Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman whom it with difficulty, after a few days, is now living in a new house. This is the way they do things up in this country.

LEBANON, KY.
Wednesday Morning Feb. 14, 1855.

We have been informed by one of the gentlemen Electroliers who superintend the first ten miles of the Railroad, that eight out of the ten are rapidly under way. This is as it should be, if they intend to do the work, the only right way to do is to push it through as fast as possible. We presume that the other contractors are equally industrious and energetic. We are also informed that the work on the main stem, is going bravely on; and those who are posted up, say that our branch will be ready for the iron, as soon as the rails reach the junction on the main stem.

Our young friends will remember that to-day is St. Valentine's day. We hope our numerous friends will not over-run us with these missives, this year as they did last. Spare, O spare our blushes. Divers are the opinions concerning the origin of this beautiful custom. Some affirm that it sprang from a custom among the heathens. That on a certain day in each year the maidens and youths before the altar of their favorite idol, and drew lots for each other; and when thus

pried off it was considered to be sanctioned by the august personage in whose presence the lots were drawn and consigned to be held inviolate.

Others say that it originated with the maidens and youths of Rome, who chose St. Valentine as the patron saint of the marriage vow. We have seen other theories, but have forgotten them. But, be its origin what it may, we should like to see this poetic custom grow into disease.

A CURE FOR FEVERS.—We learn that a gentleman of Clark, S. Chen., has, within the last fifteen days, six of his best horses and a jockey, with an extraordinary disease, unknown to the farriers, but said to be similar to that of the hawks. The first discovery of the disease in the apprentices and ell of what is known as the "band-surgeon," upon the master, proving fatal almost immediately, every track. Some of the neighbors are losing health by the same disease—*Mr. Shrylock Whipple, etc.*

We had the pleasure, on Monday evening last, of hearing Mr. Brown, of Lexington Ky., deliver a Temperance address. Mr. B. is an unassuming gentleman, who is employed at the present time putting up patent mills in our county. He is a forcible—we may say eloquent speaker, and his whole soul seems wrapped up in the temperance cause. He is calculated to do the cause which he advocates a great deal of good.

He made no personal attack upon the licensed vendor of intoxicating liquors, but advocated the repeal of the present license laws. And when we consider that the address was entirely extemporaneous, we cannot but pronounce it as admirably done; and we feel warranted in this assertion, by the intense interest displayed by his crowded audience, which was repeatedly manifested by deafening rounds of applause.

The office of the Georgetown Herald has been mobbed, and the editor burnt—in effigy, by the brave youths of the Georgetown College. The cause of this daring act, was the fact of the above-named editor having had the presumption, the affrontary, and brutal, the temerity, to criticise the aforesaid students' peculiar views on the subject of papacy. Speaking of a gun, puts us in mind of something. While we were sitting quietly at our humble domicil, the other night, previous to retiring, we were rather startled by two stones hitting the house at an interval of five minutes. Now, we would not have thought of this again, if it had not been done before; but the repetition of such a thing, and so often, is singular, to say the least of it. Now, the fact of the matter is we would hate, exceedingly to injure any one, but the perpetrator of the pleasure would, we feel convinced, hate to carry off in his carriage six or eight buck shot, and we should be loath to administer such pills, in order to work him off. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

We have been receiving the Louisville Daily Times, for the past two weeks. This paper has been, as it should, rapidly gaining ground, of late. It is a bold and fearless defender of the rights of American citizens, and of the glorious old Constitution. They go in for the right, guaranteed by that revered instrument, and most ably do they do their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty. In a word, the Times is a most excellent paper, and is never found behind its competitors, in the news of the day, marks, &c. We thank the gentlemanly proprietors for their unstinted courtesy.

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," says the pig-sud when he brags from his sty a few rods off. We have republished the beautiful *Telegraphic*, above mentioned, for the past two weeks, and will issue them for a few more.

P.S. If we catch any of other exchanges publishing the *Telegraphic*, above mentioned, for a few more weeks, we will issue them for a few more weeks.

Report of the Louisville Courier TELEGRAPHIC.

FESTIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Feb. 9.

The steamer *Atlantic* has arrived. A conference between the powers being placed on the morning of the 8th instant, 28. The free navigation of the Danube, 31. The revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the protection of the Ottoman Empire to the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe, 4th. The confirmation of the five powers for the construction and the observance of rigid privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worship.

Russia interests the four Powers that the conclusion of particular agreements between Russia and Turkey, the powers being placed on the morning of the 8th instant, 28. The free navigation of the Danube, 31. The revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the protection of the Ottoman Empire to the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe, 4th. The confirmation of the five powers for the construction and the observance of rigid privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worship.

Public feeling seems tending toward peace.

The Vienna conference will not meet until the middle of February.

After the *Atlantic* has cleared a safe and dispatch.

Brown & Shipley report the news of the Liverpool market to various, owing to the reported epidemics in France.

On Friday night Lord John Russell gave

an exposition of his conduct. The opinion is that the whole ministry must go.

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The Swedish army will be placed on a new date war footing.

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prussia respecting the Germanic army.

The Queen of Sweden is dead.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool from Australia with £70,000.

There were no cases in the ship of sailors at Liverpool, but they were supposed to be very rare.

Cossacks destined for consequence of Earl John Russell's resignation, and cleared at 9:30.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Atlantic is still outside the bar, and will probably clear in the afternoon.

Evans is trying to reach her, but as yet they have not succeeded.

Some of the maidens and youths are losing health by the same disease.

—*Mr. Shrylock Whipple, etc.*

Quite a number of valuable losses have been in Louisville, we understand, from the same disease. Is there no remedy—who knows? It is a matter of great importance, and should be published for the benefit of the community, especially.

A destructive fire occurred in Bloomfield on Saturday the 31st, which entirely destroyed the large frame building known as Polk's Tavern; also a frame dwelling adjoining, the property of Mrs. Green, a widow lady of that town. Some furniture was also destroyed. Loss not ascertained.

The MAINE LAW IN MASS.—It is the impression of many that, in the State of Maine, where the "Maine" originated, and has been in operation for several years, crime has wondrously increased. Such, however, it appears, is not the case, according to an official statement. A report of the State Finance, made to the Legislature a few days ago, complains of the increased cost of criminal prosecutions, and states that they have more than doubled within the past six months. In 1845 the cost of criminal prosecutions were £4,026; in 1850, £23,578; in 1851, £26,877; in 1852, £33,356; in 1853, £35,423; in 1854, £35,539.—*Low. Dem.*

VIRSES FROM A CORPSE.—Dr. Miller, who attended Professor Mine during his sickness, for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased, in order to convince them of the nature of Mr. Mine's complaint, dissected the body, and, in doing so, inflicted a small gash upon one of the fingers of his right hand. At the time it was disregarded, but a day or two afterwards the arm became very painful, and commenced swelling. Yesterday morning the symptoms were so alarming that, we understand amputation of the limb, was deemed necessary to save his life.—*Cin. Enq. 7th.*

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT AMONG BARNUMS & SPALDING.—We understand that Barnum has commenced suit against Dr. Spalding, for several thousand dollars, in consequence of the death of a Giraffe, on board of the "Living Palace" at New Orleans, some time since. Spalding it is said, had fired the animal with the purpose of buying it, but in transferring it to the "Palace," notwithstanding every precaution used to guard against accidents or injury, he was accidentally killed. Barnum claims the amount of damages of the negligence of the defendant.

LARGE BOTTLES OF RUSSIAN HAM HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO CONCENTRATE AT PERCHOFF WITH A VIEW OF ATTACKING EUPATORIA.

It was reported at Varna, on the 2d, that a battle had been fought before Sevastopol, and that the Russians were victorious.

The Russian army and Macca will fight his battles better than ever.

The Russians have repaired and re-armed their fleet.

Gen. Larionoff is about to resume his command in the Crimea.

St. Petersburg, 1st of January 1855, says the Allies are going to establish a hospital for 2,000 men at Sevastopol, and to establish it for the convenience of the Allies.

The Russ. Regt. report numerous disasters from the Allies to their ranks.

An Order of the 9th says that the Russians will still assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements.

Large bottles of Russian ham have been ordered to concentrate at Perchoff with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

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Scissoring.

Petition of the letter "H" to the inhabitants of Kidminster, England—Protesting.
Whereas by you I have been driven from house, from home, from ope, from heaven.
And placed by your most learned society in hexile, hangnish, and hanxiety; Nay, charg'd without one just pretence, With arrogence and haupulence—I hear demand full restitution, And beg you'll mend your hel-o-cution. A CONUNDRUM VERSIFIED.

"Why's D like marriage?" ask'd the maid. Whose love to me is plighted; I blushed, of course, and hung my head, While she seem'd quite—delighted! "Come! answer me," continued she, "And don't be long about it!" You stupid ninny, don't you see— We can't be wed without it!"

Patterson, the comedian, lent a brother two shillings, and, when he made a demand for the sum, the debtor, turning peevishly from him, said, "Hang it, I'll pay you off to day, in some shape or other." Patterson good-humoredly replied, "I shall be much obliged to you, Tom; let it be as like two shillings as you can."

Everybody has heard of the famous echo of the Irishman, which when interrogated "How d'ye do?" would answer, "Pretty well, I thank you;" but we know of a real echo, which, if you ask it "What remedy is there for the evils under which we labor?" invariably answers "Labor!"

A few days ago, says the Toledo Blade, a smart little fellow of about seven summers, went up to a fruit stand, and raising on tiptoe peeped over at the fruit, remarking, as he extended a dime, "I think I'll buy a few apples to take home to the children."

A genious mind does not feel as if belonging to itself alone, but to the whole human race. We are born to serve our fellow-man. The sham sympathy of the world, however, stamps such a person as a good-natured, silly kind of a man, and some say—"fool for himself!" "Tis as well to speak out plain.

Boys quarrel about everything. Master Mullony, the other day, threatened to "cave in" John McCracken's head, because he, the latter, would not keep his feet out of the former's mud puddle.—How ridiculous. Almost as funny as the disputes which every now and then break out between Spain and Portugal.

It is affirmed by scientific gentlemen that the pressure of the times, if it could be used as a propelling power, would force a vessel across the Atlantic in twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Hollyhock thinks it rather queer that the falling of a little quicksilver in a glass tube should make the weather so awfully cold.

Not BAD.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, from Burlington, Vt., relates the following:

"I am reminded—speaking of cheese—of a little anecdote the stage-driver told me yesterday. We were passing an old farm house with an untidy yard, and dislodged out-buildings, when he said—

"A Boston man got off a pretty cute speech to the owner of that place, t'other day."

"What was it?" I asked.

"Why, he called at the house to buy cheese, but when he came to look at the lot, he concluded he didn't want 'em, they were full of 'skippers.'

So he made an excuse and was going away, when the farmer said to him—

"Look here mister; how can I get my cheese to Boston, the cheapest?"

The gentleman looked at the stuff a moment and saw the maggots squirming, and said,

"Well, I don't know; let 'em be a day or two, and you can drive 'em right down."

It seems to me the answer was somewhat pertinent to the occasion."

A western editor who is a bachelor, says:—"we never cared a farthing about getting married, until we attended an old bachelor's funeral."

A Vermont Yankee has invented a pump by which horses and cows pump their own drinking water.

A hen-pecked husband declared that the longer he lived, the more he was smitten.

Hood could never believe that undertakers felt for the poor. "If they do, how comes it that they are always screwing them down?"

You have no business to have business with other people's business. Mind thy own business, for that is business enough for any reasonable business man.

An EXCUSE.—"Massa," said the black steward of a Marblehead captain, as they fell in with a homeward bound vessel, "I wish you'd write a few lines for me to send to the old woman, cos I can't write."

"Certainly," said the good natured skipper, taking his writing materials, "now what shall I say?"

Pompoy told the story which he wished his wife to know, which his amanuensis faithfully recorded.

"Is that all, Pomp?" asked the captain, preparing to seal the letter.

"Yes, massa," replied he, showing his ivory, "tan you, but 'fore you close him just say, please 'scuse bad spelling and writing, will ye?"

The captain appended the postscript as desired.

THE FIGHTING POWERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—The French, proverbially a brave and excitable people, are brilliant and formidable in an attack. If repulsed, a reversion equally violent usually takes place, and would often prove fatal if it were not for the prudence of planting reserves. When these are not wanting, they are capable of being easily rallied, and their lively spirit is soon restored. The Russians are less excitable, but, nevertheless, in an attack they are not to be surpassed in bravery and perseverance by the troops of any European nation, with this advantage, that they appear to be incapable of panic, and, tho' they may be repulsed and defeated, they cannot be forced to run in confusion from the field of battle. The Prussian armies engaged in these campaigns were not, for the most part, very young soldiers; a spirit of enthusiasm pervaded their ranks, which rendered them capable of the most brilliant achievements. In the cases of defeat, the effect of momentary hurry and confusion, to which all young troops are liable, were less violent with them than the French; but, though easily rallied, and their patriotic enthusiasm soon restored, they could not rival the Russian stoicism in adversity. The Austrians, properly so called, were highly disciplined and brave, but the infantry of that race appeared deficient in energy when compared with the French or Prussians, and their physical powers could not be compared with that of the sturdy Russian soldiery. The Bohemians appeared to be somewhat more healthy and robust, but did not materially differ in point of national character from their Austrian brethren in arms. The Hungarian infantry were decidedly superior to both in point of energy and physical power, and the select corps of Grenadiers furnished by that nation, were equal, if not superior, to any in the field.—*Cathcart's Commentaries.*

TEMPTATION.—An aged Quakeress, the other afternoon, was seen intently gazing upon a piece of richly embroidered satin, displayed in a dry good store, in Grand Street. An irishman passing, smiled as he saw the fascination upon the dame. "Ah," said he, "that's Satin tempting Eve."

Said a lady to her "lover" "I'm sure George, it's quite impossible you can have the least idea of what you are talking about; I'm sure I haven't, although I'm listening to you!" Candid soul.

J. W. CHANDLER, R. S. PETERS, A. J. JENKINS NEW ASSORTMENT OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in LADIES' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons.—Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable parts; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

We have a large, new, and well selected stock of Books and plain and fancy Stationery.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

Apr. 12 1854. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

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THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those intrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10-12 months, \$130. Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00

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4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00

5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00

6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

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Boarding and lodging per day, \$1.50

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do do per year, 150.00

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All meals sent to room 25 cents extra charge.

Single meal, .50

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Dinner and horse feed, .50

Single feed per horse, .40

Keeping horse per day, .75

do do per week, 3.00

do do per month, 12.00

do do per year, 125.00

All transient boarders will be required to settle at the end of each week.

All others at the expiration of one month.

J. H. KIRK, Proprietor.

Lebanon Hotel, August 23d, 1851.

A FINE LOT OF NOTE PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing office.

A FINE LOT OF VISITING and BUSINESS CARDS, on hand and for sale at the Printing Office.

May 5, 1851.

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OF PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

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Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock, Insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water Diseases, &c.

Stock transported by Water, Rail road, or driven on foot to market, insured at fair rates.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above reliable and perfectly solvent Company, is prepared to issue Policies at as low rates of premium as any responsible Company in the United States.

He respectfully invites the attention of Livestock Keepers, Cabmen, Farmers, and all others interested.

R. S. PETERS, Agent.

Lebanon, Ly., Aug. 25, 1852.

LEBANON HOTEL.

J. H. KIRK, PROPRIETOR,

W. OULD Respectfully announces to the Traveling Public, that he has just finished in a fine manner his Tavern Stand in Lebanon, where he will at all times be happy to entertain his friends and the public generally, and will spare no pains to make them comfortable when they put up with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market can afford. His bar contains the best of Liquors, Cigars, &c., and is stable with the best provision, and attentive grocers.

Buggies and horses always on hand to hire by the day, week, or month, at very reasonable rates.

Fine Horses for sale at all times.

May 5, if J. H. KIRK.

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OF

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

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This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with view to promote the greatest public good.

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This work is being published in Semimonthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The North British Review (Free-Church).

The Westminster Review (Liberal), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, AFTER IT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

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